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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/656,313	09/05/2003	Harald Bauer	2002DE130	8221
25255 7590 11/01/2007 CLARIANT CORPORATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 4000 MONROE ROAD CHARLOTTE, NC 28205			EXAMINER CHEUNG, WILLIAM K	
			ART UNIT 1796	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/01/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the amendment of August 17, 2007, claim 17 has been cancelled. Claims 1-5, 21-23 and 40-42 are pending. In view of the cancellation of claim 17, the rejection of claim 17 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-5, 21-23 and 40-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In light of MPEP 2173.05(i), any claim containing a negative limitation which does not have basis in the original disclosure should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first

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paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Since applicants' original disclosure does not have any basis for the negative limitation "does not contain a polymeric molding compound" as claimed in claim 1, the rejection set forth under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph is proper.

Applicant's arguments filed August 17, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that the amendment of claim 1 is adequate for overcoming the 112, first paragraph rejection set forth. However, the examiner disagrees because the negative limitation "does not" is still recited in claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
5. Claims 1, 23, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weil et al. (US Pat. 5,578,666) in view of Langford (US Pub. 2001/0011112), for the reasons adequately set forth from paragraph 5 of the office action of May 18, 2007.

The prior art to Weil et al. provides a flame retardant composition comprising organophosphate (Abstract). Paraffin waxes are also included in the composition (column 4, lines 27-30). Although the paraffin waxes are used as a moisture resistance aid additive in the prior art application, the prior art flame retardant composition would have the low dust level because paraffin waxes have the ability to suppress dust, which is taught by Langford (US Pub. 2001/0011112), on page 2, [0012] and page 4, [0046]. The 103 rejection over multiple references has been held to be proper when the extra references are cited to show that a characteristic not disclosed in the primary reference is inherent. See *Atlas Power Co. v. IRECO, Inc.*, 190 F.3d 1342, 1349, 51 USPQ2d 1943, 1948 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Also see MPEP §§ 2131.01.

As to claims 23 and 42, Weil et al. teach that each additive in the flame retardant composition is about 5 wt% (column 3, lines 37-38) and the organophosphorus flame retardant component is greater than 20 wt% of the total weight of the flame retardant material (column 3, lines 49-50), which gives 1:4 as the maximum ratio of the additive (e.g. paraffin wax) to the organophosphorus flame retardant component.

The difference between the invention of claims 1, 23, 42 and Weil et al. is that Weil et al. are silent on a composition comprising an alkylalkoxyoxylate.

Langford (abstract; page 7, Table 4A) discloses a low dust composition comprising ethylene glycol phenyl ether which is an alkylalkoxyoxylate as claimed. Motivated by the expectation of success of producing a low dust composition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art to incorporate an alkylalkoxyoxylate as taught in Langford into the teachings of Weil et al. to obtain the invention of claims 1, 23, and 42.

6. Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weil et al. (US Pat. 5,578,666) in view of Langford (US Pub. 2001/0011112) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jenewein et al. (US Pat. 6,365,071), for the reasons adequately set forth from paragraph 6 of the office action of May 18, 2007.

The prior art to Weil et al. is adequately presented in above in this Office Action and is incorporated herein by reference. Weil et al. also teach that the composition may be blended with a normally flammable thermoplastic or elastomeric crosslinked polymers to confer flame retardant (Weil' 666, column 2, lines 11-13). The normal flammable polymers include polyesters (Weil' 666, column 2, line 56). The difference

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between the prior art and the present application is that the organophosphorus used by Weil et al. is different from the instantly claimed phosphinic salts.

The prior art to Jenewein et al. is adequately set forth in the previous Office Action dated January 18, 2005 and is incorporated herein by reference. Jenewein et al. teach a flame retardant combination comprising phosphinic salts which meet the requirement of the instant claims 2-5. See the previous Office Action dated January 18, 2005, page 7-8. Jenewein et al. disclose that the invented flame retardant combination is used for thermoplastic polymers (Abstract). Jenewein et al. also disclose that calcium phosphinates and aluminum phosphinates have proven particularly effective in polyesters (column 2, lines 31-32).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the phosphinic salt, as taught by Jenewein et al., in place of the organophosphate in Weil et al.'s flame retardant composition formulation, for polyester thermoplastic polymer in particular, based on Jenewein et al.'s teaching of such phosphinic salt being particularly effective in polyesters as a flame retardant and motivated by a reasonable expectation of success.

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7. Claims 21-22 and 40-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weil et al. (US Pat. 5,578,666) in view of Langford (US Pub. 2001/0011112) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gareiss et al. (US Pat. 6,084,012), for the reasons adequately set forth from paragraph 7 of the office action of May 18, 2007.

The prior art to Weil et al. is adequately presented in above in this Office Action and is incorporated herein by reference. The difference between the prior art and the present application is that Weil et al. do not disclose the requirement for the particle size of the flame retardant composition in the blending process.

The prior art to Gareiss et al. is adequately set forth in the previous Office Action dated January 18, 2005 and is incorporated herein by reference. The prior art to Gareiss et al. relates to a flame resistant thermoplastic molding material comprising (A) a thermoplastic polymer, (B) red phosphorus, and (C) other additives (Abstract). Gareiss et al. teach that the mean particle size of the phosphorus particles distributed in the molding compositions is usually up to 2mm, preferably from 0.0001 to 0.5 mm (0.1 to 500 μm) (column 7, line 30-32) as required by Claim 21. Gareiss et al. further teach, in their working examples, that the mean particle size of the phosphorus is 45 μm (column 13, line 39) as required by Claim 40.

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As to the limitations of the bulk density in Claims 22 and 41, both Weil et al. and Gareiss et al. are silent as to the bulk density of the flame-retardant composition. However, given the substantially identical flame-retardant composition between the prior arts and the present invention, it is the examiner's position to believe that the prior art composition must inherently possess the same bulk density. Since the PTO does not have proper means to conduct experiments, the burden of proof is now shifted to the applicant to establish an unobviousness difference. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977); *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed August 17, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that the claimed invention is allowable because the amended claim 1 now contains a new feature "the pulverulent flame-retardant composition does not contain a polymeric molding compound prior to adding the pulverulent flame-retardant composition to a molding composition". However, the examiner disagrees because the addition of limitations to the claims would not resolve the "negative limitation" feature of claim 1. In view of the 112 rejection set forth, the rationale set forth for the rejection of claims 1-5, 21-23 and 40-42 is considered adequate and proper.

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Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

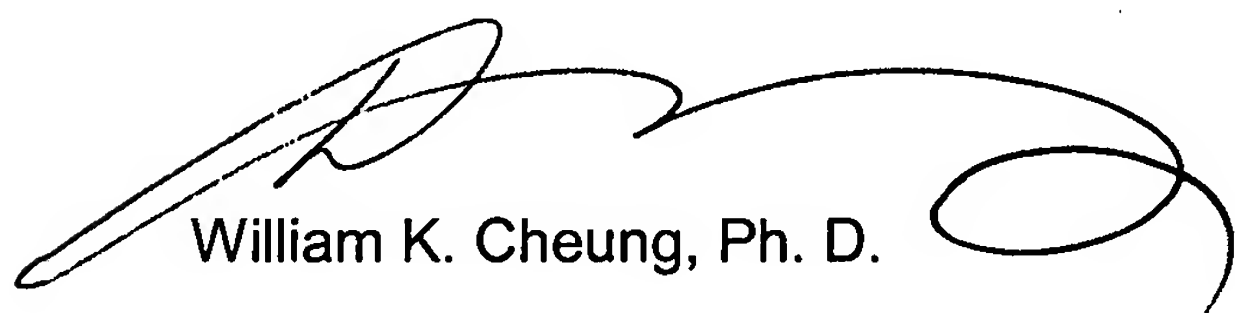
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William K. Cheung whose telephone number is (571) 272-1097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00AM to 2:00PM; 4:00PM to 8:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David WU can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



William K. Cheung, Ph. D.

Primary Examiner

October 28, 2007

WILLIAM K. CHEUNG
PRIMARY EXAMINER